

BRITISH FORCE CUTTING WAY TO RELIEF OF TIGRI'S ARMY

Reported Defeat of Turks First
Intimation to England That
Mesopotamian Column Is
Endangered.

Turkish Accounts That Ten
Thousand British Are Sur-
rounded at Kut-el-Amara
Are Partially Confirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The British have inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks in Mesopotamia, it is officially announced in the house of commons.

The Turks have been forced to retreat in "heavy fighting" it was stated, losing 700 prisoners and some guns.

The engagement occurred, it was stated, while British forces were marching to the relief of other British troops besieged at Kut-el-Amara. This was the first official intimation that the British at Kut-el-Amara were in danger.

NIXON RETIRED.

The battle lasted for several days, it is stated. A large Turkish force attacked the advancing British but was forced to retreat. Whether the relief force succeeded in reaching Kut-el-Amara is not stated.

At the same time it is officially announced that Gen. John Nixon, commander-in-chief of the Mesopotamian campaign, has retired. The official statement said the retirement was necessary "on account of ill health."

Ten Thousand British Trapped by Turks on Tigris, Berlin Says

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Turkish forces, estimated at more than 300,000, have been released for use in other theaters of war by the action of the allies in completely abandoning the Dardanelles campaign.

The complete prize corps of the Turkish army, hard fighters reared in the forests of Gallipoli, the greater part of this force, it is believed, will be thrown at once into the front.

Set Free for Drive In Other Theaters

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FINANCIER IS CITED IN NON-SUPPORT CASE

James P. McDonald, of New York, Made Defendant in Juvenile Court Here.

James P. McDonald, New York financier, now engaged in financing the construction of the railroad in Haiti, today was made a defendant in juvenile court records, in an action brought for non-support by his wife, Edith McDonald.

Congressman James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, represented McDonald, and Guy A. Schmidt, prosecutor for the juvenile court, and Louis Ottensberg, appearing on behalf of the National Deception Bureau, were also in the case.

A postponement was obtained, after a conference of the attorneys, until next Monday. For more than an hour the attorneys conferred in the office of Attorney Schmidt.

Would Abolish Charities Board

Recommendation of D. C. Commissioners Is Approved by
Dr. G. M. Kober.

Abolishment of the Board of Charities, as recommended by the District Commissioners, was approved by Dr. George M. Kober, member of the board, who appeared today before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, now conducting hearings on the District appropriation bill.

PRICE TO BE HEARD IN MURDER TRIAL

Defendant in Minneapolis Case
Will Go on Stand in His Own
Behalf.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—More than 5,000 persons fought for entrance to the trial today. It was the largest crowd that ever gathered in the corridors of the courthouse.

Deputy sheriffs had to drive away the crowds. Half of those in the line were women and many of them took their lunches. Some were in line as early as 7 a. m.

Price is to be a witness in his own defense, he announced today. William M. Dye, brother-in-law of the dead woman, was on the stand today. Dye is expected to clear up the mysterious disappearance of a diamond from the ring on the gloved hand of the dead woman. The disappearance of the stone was one of the things that caused suspicion the night of November 23, 1914, when the dying woman was taken from the foot of the cliff. The fact that the stone was picked up by Charles D. Richardson and turned over to Mr. Dye, is the principal reason why the diamond incident will be brought into the trial.

GORE HITS AT BRITISH TRADE INTERFERENCE

Introduces Two Bills Requiring
Keeping of Declaration of
London.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma introduced in the Senate this afternoon two important bills which are aimed at British interference with American trade. The bills do not mention any country by name, but require the powers that agreed to the Declaration of London to abide by that agreement.

PURE DRUGS ACT AMENDMENTS VALID

Supreme Court Upholds New
Construction of Law In
Eckman Case.

The Supreme Court today upheld amendments to the Federal Food and Drug Act in the case of the United States against seven cases of Eckman's Alternative.

Railway Company Sued By Woman for \$10,000

Alleging she was struck and permanently injured by a Washington Railway and Electric Company car while attempting to cross Eleventh and G streets northwest, December 27, 1915, Mrs. Jane Barron, through Attorneys Wilson J. Lambell and Rudolph H. Yantman, today filed suit in the District Supreme Court against the company for \$10,000.

Senate Committee In Favor of Aukam

The Senate Judiciary Committee today ordered a favorable report on the nomination of George C. Aukam as judge of the Municipal Court of the District.

PROGRESSIVES GATHER FOR PLANNED FOR PARTY COUNCIL DRUG INDUSTRY

Militancy or Amalgamation at
Stake—Roosevelt or Hughes
Slogan of Delegates.

MEETING IS TOMORROW

Tentative Convention Date Set
for June 7, on Same Day as
Republican.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Headed by George W. Perkins, of New York, Progressive national committee members of forty-six States are here today to arrange for the meeting tomorrow that will determine the policy of militancy or amalgamation.

Whatever program may be decided upon, it is understood to be the intention of the most influential leaders to insist upon a combination of forces to defeat President Wilson.

To this end, the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt as the party leader at the convention tentatively set for June 7—the same day the Republican convention is to meet—or to endorse the Republican nomination, should it fall to Justice Hughes, are the alternatives suggested by leaders today.

For Full Ticket.

But from all that has been learned the Progressives intend to set all their sails for a national convention which will nominate a President, Vice President, and adopt a platform that will be progressive in everything and sensationally progressive on national defense, and nominate Mr. Roosevelt. If he should get the Republican nomination without their effort, it is not supposed here they would let it incumbent upon them to nominate some one else and oppose him.

It is apparent on all sides here that the aim of the Progressives is to win the Republican nomination for the man who was their nominee in 1912. They actually believe they can do it. Not only that, but they believe the Republican party will see the utility of nominating the man who led them to victory in 1912. Messrs. Burton, Borah, Weeks, Mann, Sherman, Cummins, Knox or Fairbanks will be the nominees of the national machine from the Tammany-Crane-Pendrose-Williams coterie and nominate Mr. Roosevelt, adopting at the same time a platform which will be anything but reactionary.

Roosevelt's Attitude.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt would consent to be the nominee of his party in the event that the Republicans named Mr. Burton or one of the others upon whom a progressive prohibition has been placed, is a question the progressives now here cannot answer. They are inclined to think he would not. They believe he would not do anything to make Wilson's re-election certain.

Republican political gossip is naturally closely interwoven with progressive talk. Chicago is a hotbed of political rumor. The understanding here, based on views from men from at least a dozen States, is that the men who usually wield tremendous influence in Republican national politics are in favor of the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks. He is said to be of the McKinley type and that it is declared is the type many old fashioned and influential Republicans want. It is whispered also that there is a strong sentiment in Ohio for Mr. Fairbanks.

There is no gainsaying the fact, however, that among the Middle and Far Western Republicans who run in here the impression prevails that the Republican convention will nominate either Justice Hughes or Mr. Roosevelt.

They do not pretend to know whether Justice Hughes would accept, but they say they believe he would.

New York's Delegation.

In the New York delegation are George W. Perkins, national committee man and chairman of the executive committee of the party; Henry L. Stoddard, William H. Child, and Robert H. Elder, of Brooklyn; Elton H. Hooker, Bainbridge Colby, last Progressive candidate for United States Senate; William H. Hotchkiss, Walter Johnson, State chairman, Mark Sullivan and Horace S. Wilkinson, of Syracuse. With the party also were Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, national committee man from Vermont, and John McGrath, secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, who will act as secretary of the national committee in the absence of O. K. Davis, who is in China.

Mr. Hotchkiss did not deny that the Progressives hoped for the simultaneous convention to force the Republicans to nominate a man the Progressives could support.

SHOOTING OF GIRL IS PROBED BY CORONER

An investigation was begun this morning by the authorities of Prince George's county, Md., into the death of fourteen-year-old Mary Johnson, of Capitol Heights, in Casualty Hospital last night.

When Miss Ada Johnson, her sister, who had been visiting friends, returned to her home about 10 o'clock Saturday night, she found Mary lying in her room unconscious, a bullet wound in her forehead. Near by the authorities said was a .22 caliber rifle.

The girl was alive when found, and was hurried to Casualty Hospital. There she died at 5:30 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Mohr Directs Selection of Jurymen In Own Murder Trial



MRS. C. FRANKLIN MOHR.

Accused of Instigating Death of Husband, Providence Woman Pleads Not Guilty as Sensational Case Comes to Superior Court Trial—Alleged Accomplices Deny Guilt.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Elizabeth Tiffany Mohr pleaded not guilty to a charge of instigating her husband's murder when arraigned today beside Cecil Victor Brown and Henry Spellman, negro youths. The negroes are charged with the actual murder. Both pleaded not guilty.

The jury was completed at 1:15 today.

Preliminary motions in the trial that has stirred all Rhode Island were disposed of quickly by Judge Charles F. Stearns, of the superior court, and at noon when a brief recess was taken, four jurors had been accepted, subject to challenge.

Mrs. Mohr is alleged to have hired her colored codefendants and George Healis, her husband's chauffeur, to shoot her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr. Dr. Mohr was assassinated on the night of August 31, 1915, and Emily Burger, a pretty young woman employed at his country estate, was wounded. The chauffeur had stopped their car at a lonely wooded spot on the road to Newport while he tinkered with the motor.

DEFENDANT VERY PALE.

Mrs. Mohr was very pale today, and her black eyes alone like the coal eyes of a snow man, when she stood at the bar and pleaded "not guilty" with the negroes.

Her counsel, John J. Fitzgerald and Arthur Cushing, constantly attended Mrs. Mohr as she sat through the morning session. She made frequent suggestions to them as spokesman after testimony was examined, but none of her remarks were audible beyond her counsel.

The negroes might as well have been in Bombay, so far as their recognition by Mrs. Mohr was concerned. Even when she stood within arm's reach of the negro Brown and only slightly further from Spellman during the arraignment, Mrs. Mohr's manner gave no indication that she knew they were in the room.

Mrs. Mohr has very dark eyes and black hair. Her face was slightly flushed at her first appearance in the courtroom. Her face is thin, and she is of slight build. She glanced nervously at the spectators' section, and then took a seat facing the court. The color soon left Mrs. Mohr's face, and she had the appearance of one convalescent from a severe illness.

Jurors Chosen.

Hugh Curney was accepted as juror No. 1. He is a tinsmith.

Robert F. Winsor, a draftsman, was accepted as No. 2, after half an hour's examination.

The others were Harry L. Shawcross, of Johnston, R. I., a mill hand; Ed Taylor, of Woonsocket, a retired mill foreman, and Robert D. Hays, of Central Falls, a decorator.

Michael Kilrain, a blacksmith, wearing a scarlet tie, was accepted after recess, and Edward J. Sullivan, of Providence, was the next man accepted. His necktie was green. William H. Dunn, of Providence, a grocer, went into the box as juror No. 8.

Interest Is Keen.

Healis, Brown, and Spellman reached the court house at 3 a. m. shackled together and surrounded by a dozen deputies. A crowd of 300 early risers who had been holding positions on the court house steps since shortly after dawn, rushed to see the accused negroes and

YEGGS BLOW SAFE, WRECK POST OFFICE NEAR LAUREL

Fire on Pursuer as They Flee
From Building to Waiting
Automobile—Their Loot Is
Small.

Young Resident of Savage
Awakened by Noise and At-
tacks Thieves, But Is Out-
distanced Soon.

Firing at a lone pursuer as they ran, yeggmen escaped after blowing open the postoffice safe at Savage, Md., early this morning. The building was wrecked by the force of the explosion.

The yeggmen, of whom there are at least two, and probably more, made their getaway with \$25 in cash and about \$200 worth of stamps. One of the robbers is thought to have been wounded by fire from the shot gun of William Reeley, the first to reach the scene after the succession of explosions that shook the little village.

Reeley saw the postoffice lighted, and a man making his way out the door. He fired two shots, and two shots were returned.

CROWD AT SCENE.

Hardly had the echo of these shots away before dozens of residents of the village, in every kind of attire, hurried to the scene. The yeggmen are believed to have had an automobile waiting to make their getaway, and no trace of their identity has yet been learned.

When the first explosion occurred, shortly after midnight, William Reeley, eighteen years old, who lives a short distance from the building, was awakened by the noise and immediately began to get into his clothes. The other explosions followed in rapid succession, and when he hurried into the street a few minutes later he could see a light shining through the postoffice window and detected the form of a man standing guard outside.

He opened fire on the figure, who returned the shots and fled down the street. Reeley gave chase, but was outstripped by the robbers, who sprang into a waiting machine a short distance away and made off.

Entrance to the building, a one-story frame structure, was made by breaking down the door.

Left Coins On Floor.

With the exception of several dollars in small coins, which were found scattered over the floor this morning, the yeggmen carried off all the valuables contained in the safe. Their hasty exit from the building, it is believed, caused them to lose the coins.

The postoffice at Savage is operated by two men, G. E. Waters, postmaster, and J. E. Waters, assistant postmaster.

The postmaster at Savage is the agent for the National Bank of Laurel and it is believed the robbers hoped to find in the safe money deposited Saturday which had not yet been forwarded to Laurel.

The door of the postoffice safe was blown from its hinges and the contents, other papers which it had contained were scattered about the ground.

STRIKERS ATTACK NIAGARA FACTORY

Police Reserves Fire Over Rioters' Heads in Effort to Disperse Them.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Rioting broke out at the upper plant of the Aluminum Company of America today. Clubs and stones hurled by the mob broke many windows in the building. The police reserves were hastily called and fired several shots over the heads of the strikers in an effort to disperse them.

At 11:30 a. m. the strikers withdrew to a hall in East Falls street for a mass meeting.

The Aluminum Company has three plants here. The men affected are the 100 workers at the upper plant, which is the plant where the rioting occurred, but this number was greatly augmented by strikers from the other plants, about 1,000 men participating.

STEAMSHIP POOL CASES DISMISSED

The Supreme Court today dismissed the cases of the United States against the Great Trans-Atlantic steamship pool for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law because the European war is economically broken up the pool.